

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The reaction of forming a rigid polyurethane foam mainly comprises a urethane group-forming reaction by the reaction of a polyol with a polyisocyanate (~~resinification reaction~~ gelling reaction) and a urea group-forming reaction by the reaction of a polyisocyanate with water (blowing reaction). Moreover, the reaction of forming an isocyanurate-modified rigid polyurethane foam comprises an isocyanurate ring-forming reaction by trimerization of a polyisocyanate (isocyanurate reaction) in addition to the above two kinds of reactions. The catalyst to be used in these reactions exerts large influence on not only the reaction rate but also the thermal conductivity of the foam, the curing rate of the foam surface, adhesive strength, moldability, dimensional stability, physical properties, and the like. Industrially, a viewpoint of storage stability is particularly important.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Conventionally, as a catalyst for producing rigid polyurethane foams, a compound of particularly promoting the ~~resinification~~ gelling reaction and/or blowing reaction is used. As such a catalyst, an organometallic compound or a tertiary amine compound has been hitherto used. For example, as the tertiary amine compound as the catalyst for producing polyurethane foams to be used industrially, there are known compounds such as triethylenediamine, N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1,6-hexanediamine, N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine, bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl) ether, and N,N,N',N'',N''-pentamethyldiethylenetriamine.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The conventional tertiary amines are not particularly limited, but examples thereof include N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine, N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-propylenediamine, N,N,N',N'',N''-pentamethyldiethylenetriamine, N,N,N',N'',N''-pentamethyl-(3-aminopropyl)ethylenediamine, N,N,N',N'',N''-pentamethyl-dipropylenetriamine, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylguanidine, 1,3,5-tris(N,N-dimethylamino-propyl)hexahydro-S-triazine, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene-7, N,N'-dimethyl-piperadine, bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl) ether, 1-dimethylaminopropyl-imidazole, and the like. Moreover, 1,3,5-tris(N,N-dimethylaminopropyl)hexahydro-S-triazine, 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol, and the like can be also used, which have high catalytic activity and ~~nurate-activity~~ trimerization activity, and thus can reduce a total amount of the catalysts to be used.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The quaternary ammonium salts are not particularly limited, but examples thereof include tetraalkylammonium halides such as tetramethylammonium chloride, tetraalkylammonium hydroxides such as tetramethylammonium hydroxide, trialkylhydroxypropylammonium organic acid salts such as 2-hydroxypropyl-trimethylammonium formate and 2-hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium 2-ethylhexanoate, and the like. Moreover, there are also mentioned trimethyl-2-hydroxypropyl-based quaternary ammonium 2-ethylhexanoates (see, for example, JP-A-52-17484), which have high catalytic activity and ~~nurate-activity~~ trimerization activity and thus can reduce a total amount of the catalysts to be used, and hydroxyalkyl-based quaternary ammonium organic acid salts such as trimethyl-2-hydroxypropyl-based quaternary ammonium formate, trimethyl-2-

hydroxypropyl-based quaternary ammonium acetate, quaternary ammonium salts obtained by the reaction of N,N,N',N'',N'''-pentamethyldiethylenetriamine/propylene oxide/2-ethylhexanoic acid = 1/1/1 by mol (see, for example, JP-A-10-017638), tetraalkylammonium organic acid salts such as tetramethylammonium 2-ethylhexanoate and methyltriethylammonium 2-ethylhexanoate, tetraalkylammonium carbonates such as quaternary ammonium carbonates obtained by the reaction of N,N,N',N''-tetramethylhexamethylenediamine/dimethyl carbonate = 1/1.5 by mol (see, for example, JP-A-11-199644), and the like.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The amount of the catalyst composition to be used in the raw material-blended composition of the present invention is not particularly limited, but is preferably in the range of 0.5 to 15 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the polyol component. If the amount is ~~0.5 part by weight or less~~ less than 0.5 parts by weight, the reaction rate is tend to decrease and the productivity is tend to be poor. If the amount is ~~15 parts by weight or more~~ more than 15 parts by weight, the polyester polyol is tend to be hydrolyzed. In this connection, in the case that the other catalyst is used in combination with the amine compounds of the (A) to (C), the amount of the other catalyst is preferably in the range of 0.5 to 5 parts by weight and in the range of 1 to 20 parts by weight in total including the amine compounds of the (A) to (C), per 100 parts by weight of the polyol component.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the process of the present invention, the polyisocyanate is not particularly limited, but as the polyisocyanate, for example, one or two or more compounds ~~[[of]]~~ of the group consisting of aromatic polyisocyanate compounds such as diphenylmethane diisocyanate or tolylene diisocyanate, alicyclic polyisocyanates such as isophorone diisocyanate, aliphatic polyisocyanates such as hexamethylene diisocyanate, and the like can be used. In this connection, the isocyanate index of the polyisocyanate in the present invention is usually 70 or more, and the index is preferably in the range of 70 to 120 in the case of producing rigid polyurethane foam products and preferably in the range of 120 to 500 in the case of producing isocyanurate-modified rigid polyurethane foam products.